r equesting the Senate to return to the House the oint resolution adopted by the last-named body on he 18th instant, proposing the appointment of a oint committee on an amendment, submitted by hat gentleman, to the Constitution of the United States, relative to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States.

He said his proposition was to withdraw his motion; as he had learned that the senator who had made the motion in the other branch of Congress to lay the joint resolution upon the table would not insist on the motion, and that it was probable the Senate would appoint a committee to act in conjunction with that of the House.

He wished to offer a word of explanation, assuring the House that it was not his purpose to become a common babbler on this floor, and said that he intended to speak only when his duty should so require. He found that the proposition which he had ventured to offer was misunderstand. He desired an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, so as to allow the people to vote directly for those officers, without the intervention of electoral agents, on whom at present rests no political, legal, or moral obligations to the will of directly for those officers, without the intervention of electoral agents, on whom at present rests no political, legal, or moral obligations to the will of their constituents. In lieu he proposed to divide each State into as many districts as there are senators and representatives; the majority of each district casting the vote for the whole people.

Perhaps it might be sufficient to say that this amendment proposes.

amendment proposes no new policy.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, raised a question that the question was not debatable; which point The SPEAKER overruled.

Mr. EWING said he did not design to debate

the propriety of amending the Constitution of the United States; but, as he had been asked what he contemplated, he merely desired to make a brief explanation.

Mr. HIBBARD inquired whether or not the

effect of the amendment, if adopted, would not be to abolish the present mode of choosing electors by the votes of the States.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, again rose to a ques

tion of order. An amendment to the Constitution was not before this House, but merely a proposi-tion asking the Senate to return a certain resolu-tion; therefore no amendment to the Constitution

Mr. EWING repeated he did not design to de-bate the amendment; and remarked that a similar proposition had been advocated by such men as Benton, Van Buren, Mahlon Dickerson, George McDuffie, Robert S. Hayne, Nathaniel Macon, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and others, and that it was opposed by Rufus King, the great fed-eralist, of New York. He merely wished to secure the proposition consideration. In a word, they who seem to apprehend danger in opening up the Constitution to amendment seem not to see the hidden rock on which we may be wrecked. If the time should ever come when three-fourths of the States shall undertake to deny to the remain-ing fourth the rights now secured, and repeal the constitutional guarantees, any proposition such as this offered to prevent such a result, would be "whistled down the wind" as utterly idle. Mr. HIBBARD wished to know whether the

amendment did not propose to abrogate the whole system of choosing electors by States, annihilating e State lines. Mr. EWING could not undertake to argue with

the gentleman now, but would say the effect would not be such as the gentleman described. He simply wished to confine himself to the direct He simply wished to confine himself to the direct question of the importance of an examination. He appealed to gentlemen to suspend the release if they have not yet examined the subject, and to await a report, in order that they may decide fairly on the merits of the proposition without prejudice. He begged leave to withdraw his motion, for the reason that he was happy to learn the senator who had made the motion to lay the joint resotion upon the table in that body would withdraw it, and that the resolution would be acted upon favorably. avorably.

Mr. HIBBARD inquired whether the motion

could be withdrawn.

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.
Mr. HIBBARD wished to make a brief respons

MILAGE. Mr. McMULLEN introduced a bill changing the mode of compensating senators and represen-tatives, and delegates from the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on Milage. INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. ORR introduced a bill defining the terms of which treaties shall hereafter be made with cer-tain tribes of Indians, and for other puposes which was referred to the Committee on Indian

THE UNITED STATES AND HOLLAND. Mr. BOYCE offered a resolution, requesting President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence which may have taken place between our government and that of Holland, with regard to the refusal of the Dutch authorities in the East Indies to receive or recognise American consuls.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA. Mr. CORWIN offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of recognising the independence of Liberia, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Objection having been made, the resolution

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, offered a resolution, in Mr. TAYLOK, of Onio, offered a resolution, structing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquite into the expediency of changing the site of the military asylum, near the city of Washington. from its present location to the estate of Mou Vernon, if the same can be purchased at reason able prices; and also to inquire and report the cost of the present site of the asylum, and the amount expended for improvement, and report by bill or otherwise.

Objections having been made to the considera-

tion of the resolution, he moved a suspension of the rules; but the motion did not prevail. TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS.

Mr. CHURCHWELLintroduced a bill empower ing the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States mail from New Orleans to San Francisco; to be paid for according to the time occupied—the shortest trips to command the largest sum.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

LANDS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES. Mr. CHURCHWELL introduced a bill granting

lands to the several States for a permanent and effi-cient system of common schools; which was re-terred to the Committee on Public Lands. NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CHURCHWELL introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Forcign Affairs:

Resided by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of this Union have ever viewed with the deepest concern the renewed intervention of powers in the affairs of countries not embraced within their borders, particu-larly when such intervention had avowedly for its object the repression of generous political sentiments; and they will never permit such an interference on this continent without physical resistance to it.

will never permit such an interference on this continent without physical resistance to it.

Resolved, That while the United States of America are disposed to observe in a spirit of good futh international obligations, they desire a similar observance of such obligations by all of the nations of the earth, and that they can never behold with indifference the obliteration of independent States by a third power because of the political freedom of such State.

can never behavior of the power because or the power dependent States by a third power because or the power freedom of such State.

Resolved. That the President be and he is hereby requested to causes a copy of these resolutions to be communicated to each of the diplomatic agents of foreign nations residing near this government, and also copies thereof to be transmitted to our diplomatic agents in foreign countries; in order that the sentiments and the purposes of this republic may be neither misconceived nor misunderstood in any quarter of the globe.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Mr. MACE introduced a bill to prevent muli-cious mischief and protect property in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Commit-

UNITED STATES MINT. Mr. DEAN introduced a bill to remove the Mint of the United States from Philadelphia to the city of New York; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. WHEELER offered a resolution, providing that a select committee be appointed to inquire and report whether the ceusus returns, as required to be printed by law, have been printed in conformity thereto; and, if not, in what respect the act of Congress has been violated.

Mr. ORR moved an amendment, to the effect that the Committee on Printing make the inquiry. This was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. WALBRIDGE offered a resolution, Mr. WALBRIDGE onered a resolution, instructing the select committee appointed to take into consideration an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to inquire into the expediency of giving to the people the election of deputy postmasters and collectors of the customs.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. PECKHAM offered the following resolu

Resolved, That the President of the United States be r

THE JUDICIARY. Mr. CUTTING, from the Committee on the Ju-diciary, reported back the bill providing for hold-ing the United States courts in the southern dis-trict of New York, and for other purposes, and it

Mr. PRINGLE offered the following res

over under the rule.

Many other bills and resolutions-were duced during the day.

ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW YORK. On motion of Mr. WALKER, it was-

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and I a hereby required to report to this House whether the a say office, now in course of construction in the city of Ne fork, is of sufficient caprelly for the coinage of gold and liver; and if so, whether, in his opinion, it would be to replent and precess for Consense and Consen

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

Arrest of Captain Beaver. New Castle, Del., Jan. 30.—Captain Beaver, of the ship Sea Foam, of Baltimore, who shot Wm. Creamer, the mate of the David Smith, was found secreted in the hold of his vessel yesterday afternoon, and with the mate and crew lodged in

Destructive Fire.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, Jan. 30.—The extensive India Rubber Works of Mr. Haywood, at Colchester, were burnt on Saturday. One of the overseers, George Stark, was consumed in the flames. Five hundred hands are thrown out of work. The five extensive buildinings were all destroyed, and the loss is very heavy, but is fully covered by increases.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 .- Flour-there firmness in the market this morning, with sales o 6,500 barrels; State and Ohio at \$9 @ \$9 121 for State, and \$9 121 @ \$9 311 for Ohio. Southern four is also firm, with sales of 1,000 barrels mixed to straight brands. Baltimore at \$9 121 @ \$9 312. Wheat is nominal.

Corn is unsteady, and we have a decline of 4 to

The Eric Troubles.

Eng. Jan. 30 .- The railroad track has been re Enit, Jan. 30.—The railroad track has been re-paired, under the protection of the United States marshal, and the trains are announced to run to-morrow. It is feared, however, that the track will not be united, as the people are determined to pre-vent the connexion between the Cleveland and

Motteries.

DRAWN NUMBERS of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class D rawn in Baltimore on Saturday, January 28, 1854 33 14 64 31 70 67 73 13 5 6 35 76 27 jan. 31 R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES. R. FRANCE & CO.. Sole Managers and Contractors of the Mary

land State Lotteries. Managers' Office, No. 4 North Calvert st., nex door to Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES FOR FEBRUARY rersons at a distance, addressing the Managers, can confidently rely on having their orders for Tickets in the Maryland Lotteries promptly filled. Bank notes on any solvent bank in the United States received at par for tickets.

Bonds to a heavy amount are deposited with the State to secure the payment of Prizes. Drawings conducted in public, under the superintendence of the State Lottery Commissioner.

conducted in public, under the superintendence of the State Lottery Commissioner. We would call your attention to the following splendid Lotteries, to be drawn under our manage-ment during the month of February. Any orders

meet during the month of February. Any orders you may favor us with will receive prompt attention, and be considered strictly confidential.

The Managers' Official Scheme is always sent from the Managers' Office, with all the tickets ordered, and the printed Official Drawing, certified to by the State Lottery Commissioners, will be sent same day after the drawing of the lottery i

over. All prizes sold at the Managers' Office are cashed

Magnificent Fifteen Dollar Lottery for the 11th. Capital \$50,000, and 50 prizes of \$5,000 each \$897.696. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

CLASS E.

Saturday, February 11, 1854. 78 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots. 1 prize of . \$50,000 | 10 prizes of . do .. 5,000 do .. 2,000 do .. 1,250 10 do ... 119 do ... 66 do ... ertificates of a package of 26 wholes....\$220 00 26 halves......110 00 26 quarters......55 00 26 eighths......27,50 Tickets \$15; Halves \$7 50; Quarters, \$3 75.

FIVE DOLLAR LOTTERY. 14 prizes in every package of 26 tickets. 289.088 Dollars. MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS M. Friday, February 17, 1854. 78 numbers-14 drawn ballots. 1 prize of . . \$20,608 | 3,000 2,000 do .. ertificate of packages of 26 wholes......\$70 00

do 26 halves...... 35 00 do 26 quarters..... 17 50 GRAND TEN DOLLAR SCHEME.

37,500 Capital, and 20 prizes of \$3,500 each 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots. 8533.447. SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY. CLASS 1. Wednesday, February 22, 1854.

75 Numbers-12 Drawn Ballots. 1 prize of . . \$37,500 20 do . . 3,500 25 do . . 1,500 124 prizes of. \$256 63 do 63 do 126 do 126 do 750 305 25 halves...... 70 00 25 quarters..... 35 00 25 eighths..... 17 50 Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

Truly Grand Scheme for the 35th. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prize Tickets should be returned for newal or payment.

All orders from a distance for Tickets in the above or any of the Maryland Lotteries promptly and faithfully filled, and official drawings sent to all purchasers. Please address

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,

Jan. 31—2awlmif Baltimore, Md.

TEW UNITED STATES GAZETTEER Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

JANUARY 31, 1854

Mr. George E. Frence, Bookseller, King treet, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS our authorized ent to receive subscriptions and advertiseme Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

THE OLD DOMINION. A meeting of Virginians will be held in the gen-tlemen's parlor of the United States Hotel, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Tucsday next, January 31, 1854, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. It is also desired to form an association for the celebration of the day annually. It is hoped that all sons of the glorious Old Dominion, in the city of Washington, will be

In the Senate, yesterday, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate for two hours in support of the bill, and was followed by Messrs. Chase and Sumner in brief explanations. Mr. Chase has the floor

In the House of Representatives a large num ber of bills and resolutions were introduced; a notice of the more important of which appears in the report of the proceedings of that branch of Congress.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S SPEECH YES-

At an early hour yesterday, the whole space on the floor and in the galleries of the Senate, appropriated to visitors, was occupied by a onse mass of ladies and gentlemen, who assembled to hear the speech of Judge Douglas on the Nebraska bill. There was room for but comparatively few who attended. A large number found it impossible to get seats or stands, and had to leave.

The speech of the distinguished senator was worthy of the illustrious body to which it was addressed, worthy of the great occasion, and worthy of the speaker. It was able, eloquent, manly. It was truly a great speech.

MR. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, CONSUL TO LONDON.

We are under many obligations to our friend George N. Saunders, esq., consul to London, for his kindness in sending us by every steamer files of the English papers. At all times most acceptable, they are, in the present condition of European affairs, almost indispensable. The English journalists are the ablest and most learned in the world. In polish, elaboration and ability, their leading articles are more like the finished essays of a review than the random suggestions of the daily press.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

The debate on the Kansas and Nebraska Judge Douglas, in a masterly speech, which we lay before our readers this morning, and a few weeks ago by the Union as a respected to which we invite their close attention, as well for the eminent ability it displays as for ting the old Buffalo camp, and furbishing the vast importance of the subject of which it up the freesoil phrases which it was accus-

Foreseeing the great importance of the bill for the organization of the territory included within the limits of Nebraska, we have kept Buren organ, is following its Albany associate: our readers informed of all the movements in that behalf which have been made in the Senate, and we have freely and frankly stated our views as to the policy which Congress ought to outward seeming, stand firm or stand mute, pursue in the premises.

We believed that it was the intent and purpose of the first substitute, proposed by Judge Douglas for the original bill offered by Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, to give Nebraska a territorial government which would not be contaminated by the obnoxious features of the Missouri compromise. But we saw that there was room for grave doubts as to the legal continuance of ington Union will remember its late test of that compromise while Nebraska remained in a democratic orthodoxy and apply it faithfully to territorial condition, notwithstanding the ad- the barnburners, and we will answer for the verse and hostile principles of the compromise purity and patriotism of the national democof 1850, to which the democratic party was fully committed, as a complete and permanent settlement of the slavery question. We therefore urged that all doubts should be removed, and future difficulty and strife avoided. by plain, direct, and unequivocal legislation. The necessity of such legislation was soon rendered plain and unquestionable, by the position which the leading freesoil journals assumed, when they insisted that the Wilmot proviso restriction of the Missouri compromise would remain in full force and virtue until Nebraska should be admitted as a State, and by the declaration of the Washington Union, which is accustomed to speak as if it spoke by authority, when it said that Judge Douglas's substitute to Mr. Dodge's bill left the territory of their parents. Even lovers have laid on Nebraska untouched during its territorial condition and until a State government should be formed. The Washington Union also denounced Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, because he proposed two instances, if we mistake not, they have died a direct repeal of the Missouri compromise, and it endeavored to protect the position of the freesoil press by turning up the whites of its eyes whilst it deprecated the agitation which such shooting, maining, and disfiguring almost viran attempt to repeal the Wilmot proviso provision of the Missouri compromise would occa-

Why and wherefore should an effort to annul the anti-slavery restriction of 1820 produce agitation? Because the freesoilers and abolitionists would resist it. That is the reason, and the only reason. Why did the Washington Union seek to place the responsibility of agitation upon those who institute proper legislation, rather than upon those misguided and dishonest men who stir up and foment opposition to such legislation? This question is not one of difficult solution. The Union was at sea without chart or compass, because it looked only to policy as its polar star to direct its course. Having entangled itself with New effort to check them. York freesoilism, its ideas of policy taught it to rom detention and exposure. But one Saturday, just nine days ago, it ascertained one of speaks thus of the increase of crime in Califor-

the Missouri compromise; or that the condition of public sentiment was such that it could not defend and protect its freesoil allies; because it had tarnished its own fame so much, that its testimony had lost its force. Perhaps it had ture. The district attorney for the county of discovered both of those facts; but whether it discovered one or both, it shifted its ground on the Sunday following, (last Sunday week,) and to have said that there had been twelve hundred came out in favor of the positive repeal of the Missouri restriction, and declared the support of that proposition a test of democratic or-

hodoxy. We congratulated the Washington Union upon this happy change, and promised, if its contrition and repentence were sincere, to aid its attempts to repair the damage which its short-sighted and ill-advised policy had produced. But the freesoil organs of New York stand firm in their hostility to the application of the principles of the compromise of 1850 to the territory of Nebraska, and we fear much that we perceive the signs of shrinking hesitancy and trembling irresolution in the Union of Sunday last. Our eyes may possibly deceive us in this particular; but yet it is perfectly clear to us that the Union of Sunday shows that it has not lost its affection for the freesoil associates with whom it has consorted for the last six months, although they oppose the Nebraska bill, and have spurned the Union's test of democratic orthodoxy prescribed less than a fortnight ago. It is clear, also, that the Union still cherishes its hostility to the national democrats, although they stand ready in solid phalanx to sustain the Nebraska bill and submit to the test of democratic ortho-

These latter remarks are based on the fac that the Union copies from the Binghampton Democrat, published at the residence of Daniel S. Dickinson, an article urging the passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Mis souri restriction, endeavoring to damn it with faint praise; and seizes on a single expression as a pretext for a cavilling criticism and an unmerited rebuke, and as a text for a canting sermon on concession and forbearance towards the freesoil opposition to the Nebraska bill, forgetting the while that, with fierce gesticulations and a big voice, it declared, as one authorized and duly empowered and accredited to announce the law, that the support of the Nebraska bill was a test of democratic ortholoxy. But this is not all. The very same page of the Washington Union which contained the article from the Binghampton Democrat contained also an article from the Nashua Gazette, in which the position, associations, and purposes of the national democracy were most offensively misrepresented; and yet not one word of rebuke, of censure, or of correction, was given to the Nashua Gazette. We cannot but fear that these manifestations prove that the chastening of the Washington Union has not been sufficiently searching and severe, and

that its repentance is not true and trustworthy. The national democracy will stand by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Daniel S. Dickinson is in favor of it, and the adamantines of New York are in favor of it. But the Buffalo plat form men will make a stampede, and prove that their Syracuse professions were nothing better than what we have always said they of the soft-shell alliance, which was endorsed organ of the democratic party, is already refittomed to use when it carried the Wilmot proviso corner-stone at the head of its columns. The New York Evening Post, another Van and the freesoil presses of lesser note are following the same course. It may be that individual followers of the Van Burens will, to all for the sake of the spoils they enjoy, or to mask the movements of their friends and associates, and to deceive the public eye; but enough has already happened to show that the freesoil organization will strenuously oppose the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that the national democracy will give it an earnest and honest support. We trust, therefore, that the Wash-

INCREASE OF CRIME. No observer of the course of events car have failed to notice the increased prevalence of crimes and disorders. The "times are out of joint." We see the truth of this illustrated, almost every day, in every part of our extended country. Not only does this remark apply to our large and populous cities, but it is equally applicable to small towns and country neighborhoods. The last few months have presented us with every singular form and strange diversity of crime-husbands killed by their wives, wives by their husbands, parents by their children, and children each other the hand of violence and murder. Sometimes the lover has killed his mistress sometimes the mistress her lover. In one or together. So many strange, unnatural crimes have been committed, that really common murder seems almost harmless, and stabbing, tuous and exemplary. Women in men's clothes, boys in girls' apparel, faithless husbands and truant wives, larcenies, burglaries and arson, are the mere innocent pastimes amusements, and entertainments of the hour. Accidents also have greatly multiplied. Large numbers of human beings have been lost

at sea, many by fire, many by railroad disasters. In very many cases, carelessness and culpable, almost murderous neglect, have occasioned these disasters. The statistics of crime have a singular charm and attraction for morbid minds. To us they are most repul-

We have been struck, in glancing over our protect, as far as it could, its freesoil confreres exchanges, with several articles on this subject. One is from the Sacramento Union, and at VLOR & MAURY'S, two things; perhaps it ascertained both of Bookstore, near 9th street. It ascertained that the President would crime in California is rapidly on the increase.

sustain the repeal of the anti-slavery feature of The number of robberies, personal encounters with deadly weapons, and murders, daily reported by the press, is frightfully large. It

lively apprehension for the condition of the fu-San Francisco, in his speech at the trial of murders committed in San Francisco within the four last years, and that there had been but as it is indefinable. She deservedly ranks one conviction. We presume the number of high, very high, in her profession; and is desconvictions throughout the State has not been | tined to rank yet higher. much larger than that of the bay city. Now, it State is armed, crime is rampant and criminals cheat justice out of her rights-how it is that the poor miserable street-loafers are dealt so summarily with by the ministers of justice, and jolly and inimitable Robinson, were the printhe great knaves, those who commit crime cipal characters. They performed their parts upon a larger scale, are permitted to run at large, and go unwhipped of justice? These are terrible evils that stare us in the face, turn whichever way we may. Life and person have in reality no security from our laws. Men are forced, or at least they think they are, to load themselves down with deadly weapons as necessary means of self-protection. This effect of a most dangerous cause operates, in its turn, as a powerful means to produce the very evils to prevent which these arms of death are em-This prevalence of crime does not seem t

be confined to the new State of California, nor to the other States of the Union, nor to this continent. English journals tell the same sad tale, and unite with us in lamenting the alarming frequency of deeds of sin and crime The London Post, of the 10th instant, has quite a long and sensible article on this subject, a part of which we extract. It says: "Our columns are crowded daily with reports of the trials, before the police magistrate or the judge of the higher criminal court, o nen detected and arrested in the commission personal outrages of the most brutal and the nost revolting character. Now, it is a case of man set upon by three or four associates, jumped upon, kicked ferociously with nailed boots, or stabbed insidiously with a treacherous knife: now a keeper shot down without provocation, and without remorse, by a ruffia poacher. Sometimes it is a horrible history of wife sick and enfeebled by long and habitual ill-usage, dragged out of bed by the hair of her head, punched with heavy fists, and finally kicked and danced upon by a brawny frantic ruffian, the woman being in the last stage of pregnancy at others it is a still more revolting story of terrible brutality inflicted on a little child still more helpless and still more feeble; while now and then, but not so often, the offender is not a ruffian man, but a ruffian woman, unsexed and utterly brutalized by habitual excess. Of whatever nature the cases, and of whatever class those who so shockingly and painfully illus trate them, the devil who inflames the brain with mad thoughts and devices, who opens the nouth to give vent to horrible blasphemies. who lifts the arm to strike and the foot to kick, who puts hell in the heart and lends impulse to the limbs, is STRONG DRINK. It is in the dness that is enacted at home. 'He was in liquor,' is the excuse commonly made for the uffian husband and father by the much-enduring wife, when called upon by the police magistrate to bear witness to her wrongs. It will be said, perhaps, by those who are benevolently anxious to look at the best side of things These are exceptional cases which come before the police courts, and the actors in the shock ing scenes are the refuse of the courts, the lanes, and the alleys, in which they live.' We wish we could think so; but the class of men who are brought up before the magistracy, and the circumstances which are brought to light by the examination of themselves and their neighbors, lead us to a different conclusion and compel us to infer that the shocking occur rences which the grasp of the officers of the law drags into open day, and brings under the notice of the public, are not rare and excep tional, but are familiar to daily life in the haunts of large masses of our population."

What is the cause of this general prevalence of crime? It becomes legislators, statesmen and philanthropists to reflect on this question and to endeavor to devise measures to arrest it Both of the journals from which we have quoted attribute it to the increase of drunkenness. The cause is different, we apprehend; and drunkenness may be regarded as but one of the sad results of that cause. The remote eause is, perhaps, the want of a good moral tone in society and high standards of virtue among men and women who should set good examples to their countrymen. We do not speak of prudish puritanical rigidity and sourness, for such things we abhor; but of those lofty, elevated, high-toned sentiments that should mark the lady and the gentleman. Corruption always begins at the top of society, in what is called the first class, and gradually works its way down among the masses. Whatever may be the cause of the evil complained of, it deserves alike the notice of public and private men; for they all have an interest in the preservation of good morals and good manners. If the fault be in the laws, it devolves on legislators to correct that fault; if it be in private and social systems, it becomes virtuous persons of both sexes to see that those systems are properly modified.

Ohlo Senator.-Cincinnati, January 25 .- A ter twenty-seven ballotings by the democratic caucus, and no nomination, the caucus adjourned until the next day. The whigs met in caucus on until the next day. The whigs met in caucus on the 24th and nominated the Hon. R. C. Schenck.

The freesoilers are understood to be in favor of Mr. Chase.

The democratic mem.

Store, Femusylvania avenue, better 12st and 10st steets.

Just published—"A Treatise on Consumption, by Dr. Robert Hunter, showing the disease in it various stages, and the present injudicious mod of its treatment.

CINCINNATI, January 28 .- The democratic m bers of the legislature, in caucus, balloted for candidate for United States Senator until on c'clock this morning, without effecting a choice They then adjourned sine die. Arrival of the Ohio.-New York, Janua

the 17th—all well.

Panama dates are of the 15th. The steamers Golden Gate and Uncle Sam left Panama on the 1st for San Francisco with 1,000 passengers.

The English steamer Bogota arrived at Panama on the 4th, with Valparaiso dates of the 15th and Callao of the 24th December. Business at Valparaiso dull. Freights moderately active and unchanged.

A large and brilliant company assembled at this fashionable place of resort, last night, to should awaken on the part of the community a witness the performance of that universal favorite, Miss Eliza Logan. Expectation, though high, was not disappointed. Her acting, at all times admirable, was last night exquisite. Drew for the murder of Dr. Gillis, is reported Her voice has great power; her enunciation is slow, distinct, and emphatic. There is a charm, an arresting power in her enunciation as strong

Goodall-whom to name is to praise, and becomes a matter of earnest inquiry how it is than whom no one could be a greater favorite that these violators of law are enabled to es- sustained his part with his accustomed ability. cape through its meshes-how it is that, with He and Miss Logan drew rapturous applause all the paraphernalia of justice with which our from the audience, and were called out at the conclusion of the play. We never saw an audience more delighted. In the after-piece, Miss Daily, the charming Miss Daily, and the

Mocal and Personal.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, at about two o'clock fire originated in a block of frame tenements fronting in part on Sixth, and the remainder on H street. The flames soon enveloped them, eleven in number, and burnt them level with the earth, leaving the chimneys only standing. The occupants were obliged to escape in their night-clothes saving but little of their furniture. A lady, confined to bed by sickness, was safely removed to the residence of a neighbor. The corner house was devoted to the purposes of a drug-store. The proprietor, Mr. Stone, not only lost his stock, but upwards of two hundred and fifty dollars in cast The fire companies worked manfully until nearly noon, or for ten hours, and thus prevented an extension of the conflagration to the other property in the vicinity. We have been informed that there

is but little or no insurance. morning, over the body of a new-born female muatto child, which was found in an alley, on Saturday night, near the Asbury meeting-house. A colored woman, being in her yard, heard the faint cries of the infant, and, proceding to the spot where it was laid, took it into her arms and conveyed it to her house. It was naked, and but a few moments before came into the world on the cold frozen ground. What became of the mother could not be discovered, although a diligent search was nade by a police officer. The little stranger was cared for and warmed, during the night, before the stove; and the proper applications were made with a view to save its life. But the child died on Snnday afternoon.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accord nce with the above-related facts.

Malicious Mischief .- The Hon. Daniel Mac ntroduced a bill in the House of Representatives esterday, for the punishment of malicious mis chief and the protection of property. It was re ferred to the Committee for the District of Co

The bill is similar in its provisions to the or introduced in the Senate during the last Congress It proposes to punish with severity the vandals who take pleasure in injuring trees, houses, and fencing, breaking public lamps, and otherwise injuring other people's property. The regret is that such destroyers are generally too cunning for the

who has acquired a high reputation for his successful treatment of consumption, bronchitis, and asthma, will professionally visit our city on Thursday morning, and remain over the following day.

Amnsements.

RISLEY & GOODALL'S VARIETE

MISS ELIZA LOGAN. ON TUESDAY EVENING, January 31, Will be performed Knowles's Play, entitled THE HUNCHBACK. Julia.......MISS ELIZA LOGAN Sir Thomas Clifton....MR. W. R. GOODALI

Cachuca......M'lle GENEVIEVE To conclude with the Farce of A DAY IN PARISI

Prices of Admission.—Orchestra seats 75 cents: dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

A gentleman accompanied by two ladies admitted for \$1 to the dress circle.

Doors open at ½ past 6—curiain will vice at a contract of the circle of the circl open at 1/2 past 6—curtain will rise at quarter

NATIONAL THEATRE. RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MR. COLLINS.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, The performance will commence with the Comedy entitled To be followed by the Farce of

To conclude with the Drama, entitled THE MAID OF CROISSEY. Prices of admission : Dress circle and parquette

TEDDY THE TILER!

50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra seats, 75 cent family circle, 25 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery 25 cents; private boxes, 25.

WASHINGTON ASSEMBLIES.— The second Assembly Ball will be held at Jack son Hall on Tucsday evening, January 31st. Tickets of admission can be obtained by subcribers at Stevens's store, Brown's hotel Persons not subscribers can procure tickets by applying to one of the executive managers at Jackson Hall on the day of the ball.

Jan 24, 25, 27, 29, 31.

R. ROBERT HUNTER, formerly of this city, will pay a professional visit here on Thursday next, February 2d, and remain over the following day. He will be happy to see his former patients, and all who desire to consult him in reference to his treatment for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases arising from the throat and lungs. His system for these complaints will be found simple and effective, as can be certified on application to numerous highly respectable on application to numerous highly respectable residents in this city.

His rooms will be found at Mrs. Voss's Jewelr tore, Pennsylvania avenue, beteen 12th and 13th

G EORGE P. FOX ARRIVED AT WIL-C LARD'S HOTEL January 26, 1854, en route from Baltimore, and respectfully announces to the world, (Washington, D. C., London and Paris, in particular,) the intended removal, on or before the 1st day of May next, of George P. Fox & Sons' Metropolitan Tailoring Department. The business will be transferred from the northeast to business will be transferred from the normeast to the southwest corner of the same block of build-ings, viz: to the store, 25 feet front 103 feet deep, No. 321 Broadway, New York city, next door to the City Hospital gates, formerly occupied by Messrs. Seaman & Muir, and lately by Tiffany & Cutting, dry goods merchants. Jan 28—3m Cutting, dry goods merchants.

CICHOOL BOOKS of all kinds used in the District; also drawing and painting studies, a very large and fine assortment. For sale low, at GRAY & BALLANTYNE'S General Intelligence.

From the Herald of Sunday.

Terrible Explosion at Lower Ravenswood, Long Island.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the building occupied as a factory
for the making of ball cartridges, at Lower Ravenswood, Long Island, blew up with an explosion that shook the houses in the neighborhood
for two miles around, and breaking the windows
of all those buildings which were within six or
eight hundred feet of the place. The exact number of lives lost is now not known; for, being the
afternoon of Saturday, a greater or less number
than usual might have been there, according to
circumstances.

The lowest estimate made by Mr. French, the proprietor, is twenty-four; and the highest, made by friends of the deceased, is about thirty. One family, the father of which is Mr. Rhine, a worthy man, and gardener to a gentleman in the place, lost three girls; and scarcely a laboring family resides near the place that is not now wailing for the loss of some member of it.

The site of the building and the surrounding lots were covered with the debris of the building, human limbs, and fragments of machinery; here a trunkless head, there an arm, and all round blood and entrails, and shreds of clothing, all blackened and burnt, so that indentification is impossible. We saw a man draw from the mass the head of a little girl, which he knew was that of his daughter by a bit of ribbon fastened to the hair; but any other bit of ribbon fastened to the hair; but any other portion of the body he would never find, or if he found it he would never be able to say it was the body of his child.

Most terrible of all it was to see women waiting

Most terrible of all it was to see women waiting on the ground, or groping among the human fragments for something which they could identify and mourn over; but lime barrels, filled with a digusting mass of human remains, black and bloody, was in most cases all they could indulge their frantic grief upon. About ten corpses were fitted together, either wholly or partially, and carried away on boards, followed by groups of inconsolable mourners.

The precise cause of the explosion no one remains to explain.

Within a few feet of the building is a fire-proof cell, in which is stored large quantities of powder and this being within the scope of the smoke and flames of the burning ruins, no one was willing to hazard an approach to attempt to rescue the suf-ferers from the ruins for some time after the ex-

ferers from the ruins for some time after the explosion took place.

Mr. French, the proprietor of the manufactory, is said to be in the employ of Messrs. Hitchcock & Co., a New York firm, dealing in munitions of war. His establishment has long been considered dangerous to the neighborhood, though, of course, no such fearful catastrophe as this was ever anticipated. We are informed, however, that no less than three explosions had already taken place, in one of which he was personally injured. At the time of this disastrous affair he escaped providentially, having, just before the accident, gone into his dwelling house, which stands at a distance of about fifty yards from the manufactory. It was also extremely fortunate that the whole complement of hands were not in the building at the time, or the loss of life would probably have reached a much higher number.

Later and Additional.

Tater and Additional.

The scene at Ravenswood beggars description The building occupied by Mr. French for the manufaire of French rifle cartridges was a one-story wood building, twenty by twenty-five feet square, which was blown into fragments; and not a single stick could be found that a child could not lift.

The following is a list of the killed, as far as could be ascertained:

Ann Burns, 25 years of age; Mary Hague, about 16 years of age; George Malcomb, about 13 years of age; Mary Malcomb, 15 years of age; John O'Brien, 13 years of age; John Downy, 13 years of age, supposed to have been blown to atoms, as portions of his clothing were found, but his remains could not be recognised; James Gormly, 12 years of age; John Riley, 10 years of age; Ellen McDonnell, 20 years of age; Matthew Hand, 15 years of age; James Foley, 12 years of age; Emma Ryan, 20 years of age; Matthew Ryan, 16 years of age.

years of age.

The following persons were so seriously injured that it is thought impossible for them to recover:

Andrew Carney, a Scotch boy, had a portion of his bowels and lungs blown away; he cannot

Christopher Casey, a young man, was so badd injured, that it is considered impossible for him to It is said that the fire originated in the north east corner of the building, in the opposite end of the building from the stove, but from what cause

the building from the is unknown.

There were over 50,000 ball cartridges made np in the building, besides a considerable quantity of powder. The cartridges nearly all exploded, and the balls were thrown in every direction; but providentially no person out of the building was seriously injured. One of the balls passed through seriously injured. One of the balls passed through sefiously injured. One of the balls passed through a pane of glass into the library room of Mr. Bodine, a distance of one-eighth of a mile, and shattered the chandelier.

The dwelling-houses within a circuit of a mile were more or less injured, having the glass entirely broken out, and in several instances the walls were damaged. Mr. French's house, which is about thirty rods from the factory, was very much demograd, the windows and a portion of the furni-

were damaged. Mr. French above, which is about thirty rods from the factory, was very much damaged, the windows and a portion of the furniture having been destroyed; and a second-story front room was the only one which the family could occupy last night.

At the time of the accident, Mr. French was engaged at work in a small building some fifteen rods distant, and narrowly escaped with his life. A furnace near where he was standing was broken to pieces, and his hat was carried away and could not be found; he also received several slight bruises about the face and body from missiles, which were hurled in all directions.

We were informed by Mr. French that one of his boys, a few days since, in emptying out some kegs of powder, discovered two matches, which had been packed up with it.

Persons who were in the City Hall at Williams-

had been packed up with it.

Persons who were in the City Hall at Williamsburg felt the shock, and it was the general impression that it was occasioned by an earthquake.

The excitement in the vicinity of the casualty
was very great during the afternoon, and the scene
was heart sending. was heart-rending.

The coroner's inquest takes place to-day at Ravenswood, when the full particulars of this dreadful affair will be ascertained.

CHUBB, BROTHERS. BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER

WE offer for sale a variety of STATE, CITY, RAIL ROAD, MORTGAGE, and other Bonds, paying six to TEN per cent. interest, and affording sofe and profitable investments.

Most of the Bonds offered by us have double security, and accompanied by guarantee of payment of principal and interest, as well as valuable

Conversion privileges.

The interest is paid semi-annually in New York by coupons, (which are cashed at most Banks throughout the country without charge.) making the Bonds a desirable security for invest-Holders of GOVERNMENT, STATE, or other high-

priced stocks, may make safe and advantage Eurther and more detailed information furnishe on application at our Banking House. CHUBB, BROTHERS.

jan 31-d3t-eod3t-taw3w. DOWARD C. DYER, Importer of Cigars and dealer in Wines and Liquors, has just eccived, from his agent in Havana, 100,000 Washington Club," "Prefata," and "El Siglo XIX" Cigars to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others.

OTICE.—The Books and Accounts be-longing to the estate of the late William Figler have been left with W. C. Zantzinger, Stationers' Hall, adjoining the "Irving Hotel," who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for moneys due the estate.
jan 31—6td HARRIOT FISCHER.

Jan 31—6td HARRIOT FISCHER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That I have lost a Land Warrant Certificate for 160 acres, No. 78,222, in favor of Neri D. Smith, Lloyd B. Smith, Lewis Clark Smith, Benjamia Yost Smith, and Rosauna Frantz, collateral heirs of Hiram M. Smith, deceased, of company H. Sth United States Infantry, (Mexican war.) and which said certificate was assumed to the undersgreed. This certificate was mailed by Johnston, Brothera & Go., of Baltimore, on the 18th October, 1853, directed to William P. Williams, esq., Washington, D. C., and was never received. It is my intention to apply for a duplicate of this warrant to the commissioner of pensions.

NERI P. SMITH, Cumberland, Maryland.